

SHERIFF HAD NERVE.

TWO WOULD-BE LYNCHERS SHOT DOWN IN OHIO.

And the Mob Dispersed, After Which the Prisoner is Sneaked Out and Conveyed Away, a Fact of the Truth of Which It Is Difficult to Impress the Popular American Judge and His Cohorts.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch to The Leader from Tiffin, O., says: The city has been shocked from center to circumference over the attempt to lynch Marshall Shultz's slayer. It is in a veritable uproar, the streets having been thronged all day with men, some filled with morbid curiosity, but many with trouble written plainly on their faces. The mob that attacked the jail early yesterday morning was composed of the worst specimens of law-defiers that any community could produce. Whisky had been indulged in until they were more like blood-thirsty wolves than human beings. To reason with them meant danger if not death to the peace-maker. The mob came from an entirely unexpected source. The report was current that a crowd of farmers from Hope-well township was congregating and organizing on the outskirts of the town, and the attack was expected to be made by them. But instead it was done by fellows who had been circulating in the vicinity of the jail all evening.

The Mob Makes Its Attack.

It was hardly supposed that they would dare to do such a thing, and the police made no effort to quiet them. Thus matters went on until about 1:15 a. m., six men gathered on the lawn about fifty feet from the jail and in a moment about thirty others joined them. Then a sharp whistle was heard and out of an alley on the opposite side of the street and a little to the west rushed fully 300 more, the leaders carrying a rope and several sledgehammers with which to accomplish their work. As the mob made the rush towards the jail they emitted yells that were blood-curdling. A squad of policemen which had been stationed on the steps was whisked to one side. Officer Keiffer, who made a brave and fierce resistance, was struck on the head with a sledge and kicked brutally. He was carried home unconscious.

Sheriff's Appeals Do No Good.

The mob went direct to the side entrance and commenced the onslaught on the door with sledgehammers. Michael Schmidt, a powerful teamster, wielded the sledge. He was one of the drunken agitators. The door was broken in splinters in a short time, and when the entrance was gained there was a wild rush and the hallway was filled with excited men. Sheriff Vannest and three men stood in the opposite end. He appealed to them most bravely and strongly by several times, asking them for God's sake to disperse. It did no good, for the men only grew fiercer. The entrance to the corridor is first protected by a heavy sheet-iron door. The lock was broken off with a few blows and then there remained the heavy grating.

So the State of Ohio Speaks.

Then it was that the guards, who were in that portion, began to fire. At first they shot over the rioters' heads. A guard in an interview with a Leader representative said the men swore to kill every person inside, and to show their purpose they began to fire at them. The guards said no shot was fired by them until the attacking party had fired through the grating first. Henry Mutschler, the first man killed, was the one who carried the rope. He was shot through the left temple. Then Christ Matz received a bullet through his heart. This sort of work and the determination of the guards averted the would-be lynchings and they left the place, cursing and wilder than ever. Vic Vindone, a young Italian laborer, left with the intention of getting dynamite to blow up the building, but he never put in an appearance afterward.

GREAT STATE ON THE RUN.

Prisoner Sneaked Out of Town and the Mob Coddled Meanwhile.

While in the midst of the attack Vindone rushed upon a daughter of the sheriff and threatened to kill her. Another fellow held a revolver close to the heart of Andrew Greer, the one-armed son-in-law of the sheriff, and pulled the trigger, but it missed fire and the next instant the one fist of Greer felled the would-be assassin to the floor. The sheriff's family was up-stairs, and one of the mob seeing them at the head of the stairs rushed viciously at them, but some one threw him headlong to the bottom. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, after the mob had moved farther down the street, the prisoner was handcuffed, taken through a side door and then to a side alley, where a carriage was in waiting. Police Captain Falkner and Officer Sweeney took him to Sandusky county as fast as the horses could carry them.

Many people refused to believe that the prisoner had been sneaked away and a crowd numbering hundreds gathered to make another attempt to lynch them one of their number who knew the prisoner was allowed to search the building. He did not find the prisoner, but he informed the crowd, which then rushed to the building. The crowd, which numbered in the hundreds, gathered in the historical gardens and conservatories at Blenheim. This magnificent bouquet, which is most tastefully arranged, is twelve feet in circumference.

Of Interest to Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Comptroller of the Treasury Bowler has decided that congressmen-elect are not entitled to government stationery until they have taken the oath of office. Heretofore members-elect have been allowed to draw on their stationery allowance as it became due monthly, after March 4, the beginning of the term, but the comptroller now holds that the right is not vested in a member until he is sworn in.

Cloak Maker in Trouble.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Herman Danzig, cloak manufacturer at 512 Broadway, who carried on business under the name of the Mercantile Cloak company, has confessed judgment for \$11,445 to Julius Lippman for money loaned. The liabilities are reported to be about \$125,000. He has been in business about twenty-three years, and claimed a capital of \$75,000.

Organizing the A. R. U. at Gotham.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Railroad brook met in secret in Metropolitan hall, Brooklyn, and organized a local branch of the American Railway Union. About 300 railroad men from the elevated and surface steam and electric railroads were present and joined the new organization.

HOLMES IS ON TRIAL.

Faces a Jury at Philadelphia to Answer for Murder.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—The clocks of the town had scarcely ceased striking 10 when Judge Arnold, clad in the long black gown which was recently adopted by the Philadelphia judiciary, entered and took his seat upon the bench to try H. H. Holmes for murder. The prisoner's real name, Mudgett, has been so little used in the newspapers that when it was read out in court the audience which packed the room had to think a moment before it was assured that the trial it had come to hear was coming off. District Attorney Graham and his special assistant, Thomas W. Barlow, in whom the prosecution is vested, were already in court, but a delay of fifteen minutes was occasioned by the non appearance of counsel for the defense, William A. Shoemaker and Samuel Rotan, young members of the bar.

This delay was only preliminary to the first sensation of the day, all of which may be summarized as follows: Protests and entreaties for a continuance of the trial summarily overruled; the sudden withdrawal of the lawyers who had hitherto represented the prisoner, in the face of threats of disbarment; the appointment by the court of new counsel and the refusal of the prisoner to accept them as his defenders, and the declaration of the services of Attorney R. O. Moon, but that gentleman, after learning from the judge that he could not obtain a continuance, declined to accept the grave responsibility. The selection of a jury consumed several hours, Holmes freely exercising his prerogative of challenge, and after twelve men had been secured a recess was taken. The afternoon session was devoted largely to District Attorney Graham's opening address to the jury, in which he outlined the case in detail and subjected the prisoner to a scathing denunciation.

KANKAKEE MARSHES AFLAME.

Fortunate Change in the Wind Gives Farmers' Homes a Respite.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Kankakee marsh, the famous hunting ground, is being swept by a prairie fire. Trees, brush and grass are all being burned to the ground. The roaring blaze, headed so as to include towns and farm houses in its destructive sweep, had its course changed last night by a fortunate shift in the direction of the wind.

This gives the homes of the farmers on the border of the marsh a temporary respite, but at any time the flames may move in their direction and destroy them. It is reported that three unknown farmers have been burned alive and Jonah Hole fatally injured.

RAILWAY WRECK AT ST. LOUIS.

Somebody Throws a Switch and the Result Will Be Four Dead Men.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Two suburban trains on the Missouri Pacific road, one loaded down with suburbanites returning home from the theaters of this city, and the other coming into town, collided within the city limits about midnight. A bad wreck resulted, both engineers being killed and both firemen—True and Dunbar—being fatally hurt.

The collision took place at the Kings Highway and Manchester road. The two trains dashed into each other around a sharp curve and without warning the engines were dented by the fearful force of the collision. Somebody threw the switch at Grand avenue, throwing the east-bound train onto the west-bound track without notifying either of the conductors.

FIRE IN VIRGINIA'S UNIVERSITY.

Hall and Rotunda Destroyed at a Loss of About \$300,000.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 28.—The University of Virginia has suffered great loss from fire which the firemen were unable to control and a large quantity of dynamite was used on the portico between the rotunda and the public hall, but beyond displacing the large pillars nothing was accomplished. Attention was then given to the buildings known as "Old Chapel" and reading-room. These were blown up and the debris saturated with water and the fire thereby was confined to the hall and rotunda.

Miss Vanderbilt's Bridal Bouquet.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The bridal bouquet intended for Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt on the occasion of her marriage, Nov. 1, to the Duke of Marlborough, which has started for New York by steamship, is exceptionally large and beautiful and is made up of the most choice and valuable flowers ever gathered in the historical gardens and conservatories at Blenheim. This magnificent bouquet, which is most tastefully arranged, is twelve feet in circumference.

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HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Mrs. C. P. Noakes, of Chicago, hired two strange men to assist in moving her household effects. One hundred dollars of money she had hidden under a carpet is missing.

Because his mother whipped him William H. Pitner, colored, 14 years old, of Chicago, attempted to drown himself in the lake by jumping from the Randolph street viaduct. He was rescued by a policeman.

It is currently reported at Rio Janeiro that the monarchists of that country are to try to overthrow the republic and place on the throne Prince Pierre, of Saxo-Coburg. The story is pooh-poohed at London, where it is known that Prince Pierre is in an Austrian lunatic asylum.

San Francisco proposes to raise a fund of \$100,000 for expenses if the national Republican convention is secured for that city.

Near Mount Gilead, O., Christopher Miller shot his wife fatally and then committed suicide by hanging. He had been adjudged insane, but relatives kept him from going to an asylum.

Friday, Oct. 25.

The coal strike in the Massillon (Ohio) district is practically at an end, the miners having been gradually resuming work for several days past.

In kicking up some rubbish in the rear of Holmes' "castle" at Chicago a boy turned up part of a skull. Some claim that it is the skull of a bulldog, while others say it looks like a woman's skull, and might be one of the Williams sisters.

Friends of Joseph E. Mullenix, of Pittsburgh, are trying to find out what has become of him since he was in South Pueblo, Colo., three years ago. It is known that he went to Chicago just before the opening of the fair to seek work.

Strothman Bros' foundry, the largest in Superior, Wis., is in the hands of a receiver, owing to complications caused by contentions among the partners.

A decree of divorce has been granted at Yankton, S. D., in the case of Mrs. Mabel W. Yznaga against Fernando A. Yznaga, of New York city. The complaint alleges desertion of the plaintiff by the defendant on the 5th of February, 1894.

The Unitarian conference at Washington has adjourned after re-electing Senator Hoar president.

Saturday, Oct. 26.

Susan B. Anthony was seen at Ashtabula, O., in regard to the dispatch stating that she would retire from public life. She denies the statement and says she has devoted the best part of her life to the uplifting of her sex and does not now purpose to abandon the work.

The fight for the seat in congress from the Eighteenth Illinois district between W. E. L. Hadley, Republican, and Edward Lane, Democrat, is very lively, and the Democrats are making the fight for free silver, 16 to 1.

Ross C. Van Bokkelen, the Chicago bank thief, pleaded guilty and was given an indeterminate sentence at Joliet.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, authorizes the announcement that he will not be a candidate for the toga again.

Jack Dempsey is dying of consumption at Portland, Ore.

J. B. Wing, aged 75 years, died at Green Bay, Wis. He had been keeper of the government lighthouse on Grass Island, in Green Bay, during the past twenty-eight years.

Sunday, Oct. 28.

Mrs. Truxton Beale, nee Blaine, has separated from her husband and the two will be divorced. Incompatibility of temper.

Three hundred and fifty Illinois and Missouri editors, accompanied by their wives, comprised a party which has left St. Louis for the Atlanta exposition.

The tug T. T. Morford, one of the largest at Chicago, exploded her boiler and killed three men. John Erickson, John Ferguson and Charles Dick. John Cullinan and Daniel McKee were badly injured. The boat was blown to pieces.

The death in Ireland is announced of Mrs. J. B. Eustis, wife of the American ambassador at Paris.

Samuel Josephs, who wrote "Four Years More for Grover," is dead at Philadelphia.

The American liner St. Paul on her maiden westward trip made the passage in 6 days 17 hours and 51 minutes, in spite of the fact that she had to run with one screw for nearly twenty-two hours. The time is remarkably fast.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

A destructive fire has been raging in the oil regions south of Toledo, O., since Saturday, but is now thought to be under control. One estimate places the loss at \$150,000.

Great excitement exists at Blackwell, O. T. The Farmers' and Merchants' bank has closed its doors. Liabilities are placed at \$20,000 and assets at \$15,000. Only \$600 was found in the vault when it was opened by the officers.

Fifty letter carriers of the Chicago office are today explaining why they stopped and loitered on duty, as charged by the sleuths who shadowed them recently.

A knife blade, two inches in length, was removed at St. Louis by Superintendent Sutter, of the city hospital, from the shoulder of Mike Ryan, one of the patients at that institution. The blade had been in Ryan's body for more than thirty years.

The Birmingham, Ala., trades council has decided to mark the liberation from jail of Eugene V. Debs Nov. 29 by a mammoth parade and celebration.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.

Ex-City Treasurer Boggs, who held office from 1890 to 1894, at Tacoma, is an embezzler to the extent of \$100,000, and the sheriff is on the road to Jacksonville, Or., to arrest him.

Alfred Austin, according to a London dispatch, has been chosen poet laureate of Great Britain.

George H. Smith, murderer of an old man, and Charles N. Davis, violator and murderer of a 6-year-old girl, were sent to eternity by lightning in the New York state prison at Dannemora.

James J. Van Allen, the co-respondent in the Colt divorce case, has been put under the enormous bond of \$200,000.

It is reported at Kingston, Jamaica, that Carlos Céspedes, son of the first president of the Cuban republic of twenty years ago, has landed in Cuba with 100 men and a large quantity of war munitions from the United States.

Physicians who have constantly attended the case of Mrs. Annie Walker, who has been unconscious at Chicago for three weeks have come to the conclusion that she is insane.

'TWOULD BE A PICNIC FOR THE SILVER BARONS, BUT—



—'Twould be a hard grind on Uncle Sam, and it would be at the expense of farmers and wage earners.

CHEAP MONEY CHEATS LABOR.

Experience of This and Other Countries With Depreciated Currency.

Undoubtedly thousands of wage earners believe that somehow they would be benefited by cheap money. The most modern form of cheap money, as it exists in their childish minds, is the 50 cent silver dollar, made of this value by coining it at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. Such persons are either incapable of reasoning or they have never really applied their reasoning powers to this question. Neither have they learned the lessons of history in regard to cheap money and wages. A pamphlet entitled "Quality of Money and Wages" has just been published by the Reform club, which is intended to teach the lessons of history and to facilitate clear thinking on this important question. Its author, Mr. Frank L. McVey, first demonstrates in the simplest way that a depreciating currency must injure the wage earner. Here is the way he begins his discussion:

"The operators in our mills and factories, together with those engaged in day labor of other kinds, constitute a great creditor class. They are creditors in the sense that they advance labor. At the end of a day or a week the amount due them for services performed is greater than that owing to any other class. But in the majority of cases the wage earner is dependent upon his daily or weekly earnings, so that the vital question with him is as to their immediate purchasing power.

"What a laborer really works for are the things which he consumes. Everything that goes to make goods cheaper tends to increase the real as compared with the nominal wages of the workman, for he is then getting more goods for the same money. On the other hand, every tendency to make things dearer tends to decrease in a corresponding degree the real wages of the people.

"Wages are high or low according to the abundance of necessities, comforts or luxuries obtainable for them."

Mr. McVey proceeds carefully to inquire into the relations between money, prices and wages. Here is another of his statements:

"The prices of what wage earners have to buy respond far more promptly to changes in the quality of money than do wages—the prices at which labor is sold. Hence whenever money is getting better, though nominal wages may tend to decrease, wage earners are constantly getting more goods in exchange for the money they actually get for their labor, and whenever money is getting poorer, though nominal wages may tend to increase, wage earners are constantly getting less of the necessities and comforts of life in return for the wages they receive. Appreciation of the dollar in which wages are paid and consequently lower prices are therefore constantly and certainly to the advantage of the wage earner. Depreciation of the dollar and consequently higher prices are always and certainly to his damage."

After reaching conclusions from theoretical reasoning he studies the experience of most of the leading countries of the world. He finds that not only are wages nearly always lower in silver than in gold standard countries, but that there is abundant reason why such should be the case. To cite one instance he shows by statistics and diagrams that our wage earners during our civil war suffered a great loss in wages due to the depreciation of our currency. In 1865 a day's labor purchased only four-fifths as much as it purchased in 1860. Wages had risen only about 48, while prices had risen 90 per cent since 1861. This notwithstanding that the withdrawal of one-fourth of our best workers to serve as soldiers greatly lessened the competition among laborers and that both before and since our greenback inflation period both nominal and real wages have been advancing from year to year.

Mr. McVey closes with the following impartial statement:

"The only fair and just currency to all parties is a stable one. Under such a currency the conditions of the future are more easily ascertainable, legitimate enterprise more confidently entered upon and progress more sure. Wage earners have no right to agitate for an appreciation of a currency. Neither have they any reason to submit to depreciation by others."

CHEAPNESS VERSUS EXCELLENCE.

Keen Competition Checks Trade Excellence and Shoddy Rules the Markets.

The workings of the Gorman tariff show in an unmistakable manner that cheapness and free trade are as firm allies as are protection and excellence. Taking the case of free wool, an investigation of any market in the United States will show that the quality of the woolen goods now being offered for sale throughout the country is vastly inferior to the quality and finish of the goods that were sold here a few years ago. The foreign manufacturers of woolen goods have determined to secure as much of our trade as they possibly can under the lower tariff now in existence. What they cannot get by the undervaluation fraud they will get by fraud in the admixture of the component parts of the goods. Articles that they offer to sell as being made of all wool are either part wool and part shoddy or all shoddy.

There is no disgrace in wearing garments that are made of shoddy, only let them be sold as shoddy. Everybody understands, of course, that they will not wear as long as goods made of pure wool and nobody expects that they will. They cost less. But when wages are lower than their former high level, and when the number of earners is less than it used to be, the question of a few dollars forms a considerable factor in the cost of a purchase of woolen goods. The shoddy article can be furnished for the smaller outlay, and the buyer will often console himself with the fact that he may be able to afford better material later on, when times have improved.

Thus it is that shoddy garments are at present regulating values for all our woolens. In order to meet this competition the American manufacturers have in some instances attempted to supply the market with goods made from shoddy in this country, though the shoddy itself may all have been imported. In this way the demand for pure wool is curtailed, and the sheep farmer suffers.

It is not only in the case of woolen goods that the consanguinity of cheapness and free trade is so noticeable. It stands stamped on almost every article made in a free trade country, where the value of labor is degraded to the lowest competing point. Where market cannot be secured or a margin of profit gained by squeezing additional blood money out of the unfortunate free trade laborer, it is done by deteriorating the quality of the goods manufactured. This has been particularly noticeable during recent years in the construction of English steamships, those ordinary freight carriers that our free traders were so anxious that we should purchase under a free ship bill, and which the foreign shipbuilders and foreign ship owners were, on their part, equally anxious to sell us. For stability, sound material, careful workmanship and excellence of finish the American steamship today stands second to none in the world. Good wages mean good work; cheap wages mean cheap work. Free trade means cheap wages and cheap goods; protection means good wages and the best of goods.



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And All Other Blood Diseases—How They May Be Cured.

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It has cured the most violent cases of Scrofula and Salt Rheum, even when all other prescriptions and medicines have failed to do any good.

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It Cures Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

It Cures INFLAMED or CANKERED BREASTS and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetter, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

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